# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,452—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5. 1879.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Ann. m | Rs. 68 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First Insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | 2 8 |
| Third do. | 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | 1 0 |

2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Insertion | 2 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 1½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KILWA, 1,652 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. C. Thomson, on SATURDAY, the 8th March 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line thence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

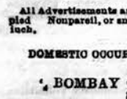
### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, LINGA, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

### BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th March, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 10th March 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 230 | Rs. 150 | Rs. 40 | |
| Suez | 350 | 220 | 90 | Without Food. |
| Port Said | 350 | 240 | 90 | |
| Jaffa | 400 | 300 | 120 | |
| Beyrout | 425 | 320 | 125 | |
| Cyprus | 450 | 340 | 130 | |
| Messina | 500 | 340 | 140 | Including Wine. |
| Naples | 500 | 340 | 140 | |
| Leghorn | 500 | 340 | 140 | |
| Genoa | 500 | 340 | 140 | |
| Marseilles | 550 | 350 | 145 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children new above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.
ASSYRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

### ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ
2,300 Tons, 500 H. P. Nominal.

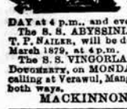
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 15th March.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

### NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. SPEKE HALL.
FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE above Steamer will sail on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 p.m. punctually.

The Company's Steam Tender will be at the Apollo Bunder during the afternoon for the conveyance of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

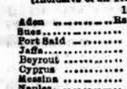
### CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS:
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL ..... 400 Rupees.
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY ..... 35 Guinea.

STEAMERS.

| | Tons Reg. | N.H.P. | | Tons Reg. | N.H.P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLAN ALPINE | 2,200 | 250 | CLAN LAMONT | 2,000 | 250 |
| CLAN FRASER | 2,200 | 250 | CLAN MURRAY | 2,200 | 280 |
| CLAN GORDON | 2,200 | 250 | CLAN STUART | 2,200 | 280 |



THESE STEAMERS will shortly occupy the regular berth, with monthly sailings, increasing to a fortnightly service as the Steamers now being launched are completed.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are built expressly for the Indian trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in cold climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess

For Freight and Passage apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (e) MALWA | 3065 | 450 | P. S. Tomlin | 15th March |
| SUMATRA | 2488 | 450 | W. A. Seaton | 17th do. |
| (e) MIRZAPORE | 3763 | 600 | A. Parish | 24th do. |
| CATHAY | 2982 | 450 | R. T. Dundas | 31st do. |
| (e) NEPAUL | 3336 | 600 | J. S. Murray | 7th April. |
| BANGALORE | 3063 | 500 | E. G. Stead | 14th do. |
| (e) HYDASPES | 2984 | 450 | D. Rennoldson | 21st do. |
| BOKHARA | 2932 | 450 | J. Orman | 28th do. |
| (e) SURAT | 3141 | 530 | W. E. Breese | 5th May. |
| THIBET | 2503 | 400 | J. H. Torbock | 12th do. |
| (e) VENETIA | 2726 | 450 | C. G. Ferriss | 19th do. |
| KHIVA | 2609 | 450 | G. Leo | 26th do. |
| (e) NIZAM | 2725 | 450 | A. E. Barlow | 30th do. |
| TRAVANCORE | 1900 | 350 | W. Barratt | 6th June. |
| (e) GWALIOR | 2725 | 450 | J. C. Babot | 13th do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th February 1879. Superintendent.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIZAM | 2725 | 450 | A. E. Barlow | 18th March 1879. |
| GWALIOR | 2725 | 450 | J. C. Babot | 1st April. |
| LOMBARDY | 2723 | 450 | W. B. Hall | 15th do. |
| ZAMBESI | 2431 | 370 | A. Symons | 28th do. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th March 1879. Superintendent.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SIAM | 3014 | 500 | G. N. Hector | 29th March. |
| ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | N. Stewart | 25th April. |
| TANJORE | 2263 | 450 | W. W. Fentiman | 23rd May. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th February 1879. Superintendent.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,

(Prize Medal, 1873.)
Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,
*Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.*

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

| | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "Squeezer" with round corner...per pack | | Re. 1 8 | Re. 1 12 |
| „ | ..., 1oz. packs | 17 0 | 10 9 |
| „ „ gilt edged | ..., pack | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| „ „ „ | ..., doz. packs | 20 0 | 22 0 |

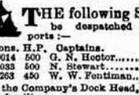
CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

*JUST PUBLISHED.*

A revised and largely extended
PRICE LIST OF
SELECT CHEMICAL AND
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
PATENT MEDICINES AND SUNDRIES,
SURGICAL APPLIANCES,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
SOAPS, PERFUMES, TOILET, ARTICLES,
&c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,



CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

No scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOTICE.—TENDERS INVITED for BUILDING an ARCADE in RAMPART ROW. Apply office of E. D. SASSOON.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY from 7 to 11 A.M., and from 2 to 6 P.M. ADMITTANCE—ONE RUPEE.

REGATTA.—SEATS available in our Steam Launch EMPRESS, Rs. 2 each. GREEN & JARVIS, Apollo Bunder.

TIFFIN, Re. 1—Oyster Soup, Stewed Tripe and Onions, Salmi of Duck, Mutton Chops, Steaks and Mushrooms, Curry, Cheese, Salad, Fruit, &c., TEMPLE BAR to-day.

MALABAR HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, is the acknowledged best Hotel and the only Sanitarium in Bombay. Terms Moderate. Address Manager.

A SUIT of ROOMS—2 Bed Rooms, 2 Bath Rooms, and one Sitting Room, all well furnished, TO BE LET, on very Moderate Terms. MALABAR HILL, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, for six months, a large and handsomely FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 220 a month. Apply to J., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAIL PHAETON FOR SALE, nearly new. Price Rs. 800. Apply 34, Marine Lines.

A CHINA SHAWL was taken by mistake for another at the Byculla Ball. The exchange will be made on addressing C. C., care of this Office.

FOR SALE, 50' "Special Challenge" Bicycle by SINGER & Co. of Coventry, just imported, too high for owner. Rs. 300. On view at Messrs. TREACHER, of Poona.

FOR SALE, an English Four-seated Pony CARRIAGE, moveable Driving Box. Price Rs. 350. Dr. MACKENZIE, Marine Lines.

FOR SALE, a COLLARD and COLLARD'S Grand PIANO, fine tone and in good order, Rs. 450. A VIOLIN, good tone, in case, Rs. 40. A Rosewood Music Stand double, Rs. 15. Apply at the Government Telegraph Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, at Pearse's, 12 Annas per lb.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

JOHN WILSON, Director.

THIS MAMMOTH EQUISCURRICULUM having concluded the most successful season in Calcutta ever known in the annals of amusements, will open in Bombay

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12TH MARCH 1879,

IN THE
COLOSSAL AMPHITHEATRE

now in course of construction at the corner of Cruickshank and Market Roads.

THE Public of Bombay and vicinity are respectfully informed that in addition to our former MAMMOTH and TALENTED COMPANY, all the Premier Artistes, Equestrians, Gymnasts, Acrobats, Vocalists, Skaters, Clowns, &c., selected by Mr. JOHN WILSON from the Principal Circuses, Hippodromes, and Theatres of Europe, will make their first appearance, forming a combination, rarely if ever, brought together in one Company. The prices of admission have been placed at a very reasonable scale, and no increase will be made, although our expenses are more than double.

NOTICE.

THE REFRESHMENT BAR will be let to the HIGHEST BIDDER. All offers to be made in writing, and addressed to THE MANAGER at the Circus.

NOTICE.

ALL VACANCIES of CLERKS and INSPECTORS in Sind have been FILLED UP.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, 3rd March 1879.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY and MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 7th and 8th instant, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS.

E. GAY,
Officiating Commissioner of Issue.

Currency Office, Bombay, 4th March 1879.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મદ્રાશ યુનાઇટેડ કંપનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole Share and Rs. 12½ per quarter Share is declared PAYABLE for the half year ending 31st December 1878 to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th March 1879, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ઢા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦.
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th March 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

CHOONILAL NANCHUND, MUNCHERJEE RUTTONJEE BILLIMORIA, and DULPUTBHOY BHAGGOBHOY ..... Petitioners,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT has fixed SATURDAY, the Fifteenth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine, at Eleven o'clock, at his Chambers, in the Court House of the High Court at Bombay, as the time and place for the APPOINTMENT of an OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR or OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 3rd day of March 1879.

J. W. ORR, Prothonotary.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Attorney for the Petitioners.

### HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

| | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|
| Prince Bismarck on the Franco-German War, by Busch, 2 vols | 11 | 4 |
| Epic of Hades with Design and Illustrations, by G. R. Chapman | 17 | 8 |
| My Experiences in a Lunatic Asylum | 3 | 4 |
| Butley's Study of Rocks | 3 | 0 |
| McGregor's Journey through Khorassan, 2 vols | 18 | 12 |
| Courtney's Metaphysics of John S. Mill | 3 | 12 |
| Princep's Imperial India | 13 | 4 |
| Hutchinson's Girder-Making | 6 | 12 |
| Woolsey's International Law, edn. 1879 | 11 | 4 |
| *Daily News* War Correspondence, 2 vols | 7 | 8 |
| Prescott's Telephone Electric Light | 8 | 0 |
| Laxton's Builders' Price Book for 1879 | 2 | 8 |
| Year Book of Photography, 1879 | 0 | 12 |
| British Journal of Photographic Almanac, 1879 | 0 | 12 |
| Hart's Annual Army List for 1879 | 13 | 4 |
| Statesman's Year Book, 1879 | 6 | 12 |
| Who's Who ? for 1879 | 2 | 0 |
| Adcock's Engineers' Pocket Book, 1879 | 3 | 12 |
| Engineer and Contractors' Pocket Book, 1879 | 3 | 12 |
| Molesworth's Engineers' Pocket Book, 1878 | 3 | 12 |
| Punch's Pocket Book, 1879 | 1 | 8 |
| Our Native Land : its Scenery and Associations ; a series of Water Colour Sketches, vol. 1 | 4 | 12 |
| Farrar's Life of Christ, Illustrated Edn. | 13 | 4 |
| The *Times'* Register of Events, 1878 | 0 | 12 |
| Narrative of the North Polar Expeditions, by Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis | 13 | 4 |
| Malleson's History of Afghanistan, from the earliest period of the outbreak of the War of 1878 | 11 | 4 |
| The Two Voyages of the "Pandora," in 1875 and 1876, by A. Young | 6 | 12 |
| Habit and Intelligence : a Series of Essays on the Laws of Life and Mind, by J. J. Murphy | 10 | 0 |
| Hinton's Chapter on the Art of Thinking | 5 | 8 |
| Old Comrades, or Sketches from Life in the British Army, by C. H. Malon | 2 | 4 |
| Goethe's Faust and Dramatic Works, each | 2 | 4 |
| The Monk's of Thelema : a novel, by W. Besant | 3 | 12 |
| Journal of a Tour in Morocco and the Great Atlas, by J. D. Hooker | 13 | 4 |
| Duff's (Grant) Miscellanies, Political and Literary | 6 | 12 |
| Fairbairn's Useful Information for Engineers, 3 vols | 21 | 0 |
| Trollope's the Chronicles of Barsetshire, 3 vols | 10 | 4 |
| Forbes's British Burmah and its People | 6 | 12 |
| Streetor's Precious Stones and Gems, Illustrated | 13 | 4 |
| Hunter's Account of the British Settlement of Aden and Arabia | 4 | 12 |
| Baker's Turkey in Europe, last edn. | 13 | 4 |
| Conway's Demonology and Devil Lore, 2 vols | 17 | 8 |
| McCarthy's History of Our Own Times, 2 vols | 15 | 0 |
| Wanderings in Patagonia, or Life among the Ostrich-Hunters, by J. Beerbohin | 7 | 8 |
| Picture and Legends from Normandy and Brittany, by Katherine Maiquiod | 6 | 12 |
| Bain's Education as an Art | 3 | 4 |
| Carr's Essays on Art | 4 | 12 |
| Rambaud's History of Russia, 2 vols | 23 | 12 |
| Oxford Ritual of Craft Freemasonry | 8 | 0 |
| Macdonal's Medicine among Burmese | 3 | 12 |
| Walshe's Domestic Economy, new edition, 1879 | 4 | 12 |
| English Men of Letters—Goldsmith | 1 | 8 |
| Sala's Turn Round the Clock | 8 | 12 |
| Low's Afghan War | | |
| Spedding's Francis Bacon and his Times, 2 vols | 13 | 4 |
| Moseley's Naturalist on the Challenger | 13 | 4 |
| Locker's Patchwork | 3 | 4 |
| Lamb's Essays of Elia and Eliana | 3 | 4 |
| Men of the Time, by T. Cooper, new edition, 1879 | 9 | 8 |

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

PETIT MEDOC
CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

## TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue) :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 | Plain Glass, of the faivorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons | | | Rs. 117 | half set Rs. 53 |
| 2a | Ditto ditto | th nnest glass, very superior | „ „ | 142 | „ 63 |
| 1 | Richly etched circles, cable pattern | | „ „ | 165 | „ 71 |
| 12 | Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright | | „ „ | 169 | „ 72 |
| 10 | Stars, Cut and Engraved | | „ „ | 161 | „ 72 |
| 12a | Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes | | „ „ | 198 | „ 82 |

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

*N. B.*—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns :—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches | Rs. | 4 to 10 |
| Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto | | 5 to 15 |
| Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches | | 8 to 20 |
| Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc | | 25 to 40 |
| Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from | | 40 to 80 |
| Flower Baskets, plain and engraved | | 3 to 15 |
| Flower Tubes plain ..... per dozen from | | 8 |
| Ditto Engraved ..... „ from | | 10 |

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## HANBURY & COMPANY,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
(Wholesale and Retail),
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ORDERS punctually despatched, Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately dispensed with Pure and Fresh Drugs at Reduced Charges.

## HANBURY & COMPANY.

*In consequence of spurious imitations of*
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
*which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,*
LEA & PERRINS.
*which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.*

*Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.*

## MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
BALL DRESSES.
Gold, Silver, and Coloured Flowers for Ball Dresses.
Fancy Silver Gauze for Ball Dresses.
Fancy Spangled Tulles and Gold Laces.
Satinette Scarves and Floral Ribbons.
GLOVES.
Best French Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.
WHITE, BLACK AND COLOURED SILK GLOVES.
An Early Inspection is Respectfully Solicited.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
*Price Lists on application.*
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

## MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

## J. NEUBERG'S
## CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

| | | per 1,000 | | per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | EMPRESS | Rs. 34 | Rs. | 3 8 |
| „ 2 | PRINCE | „ 30 | „ | 3 4 |
| „ 3 | TRIUMPH | „ 28 | „ | 3 0 |
| „ 4 | IONE | „ 24 | „ | 2 8 |

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

| | | per 1,000 | | per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 5 | SUCCESS | Rs. 24 | Rs. | 2 8 |
| „ 6 | MEDON | „ 20 | „ | 2 4 |
| „ 7 | BIJOUX | „ 18 | „ | 2 0 |
| „ 8 | NYDIA | „ 18 | „ | 2 0 |
| „ 9 | NYMPH | „ 15 | „ | 1 12 |

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND BOUQUET.

| | | per 1,000 | | per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 10 | CONFIANCE | Rs. 20 | Rs. | 2 4 |
| „ 11 | ASSOCIATE | „ 18 | „ | 2 0 |
| „ 12 | CONSTANTIA | „ 15 | „ | 1 12 |

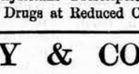
GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

| | | per 1,000 | | per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 13 | WALKYR | Rs. 18 | Rs. | 2 0 |
| „ 14 | ZULEIKA | „ 15 | „ | 1 12 |

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

## J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.



(By Appointment)
## C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at Chinchpoogly Hill, near the Manchester Spinning and Weaving Mills, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, &c., the property of H. A. Richardson, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner tea and coffee services, best electroplated cruetstand, icepitcher, coffee service, vegetable dish, roundwaiters, table spoons and forks, ivory handled dessert knives and forks, table candlesticks, reading lamps, cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces for 12 persons, drawing room, pier, writing, card, dressing and wash hand tables, ottoman conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy low folding arm and without arm chairs, teapoys, hatstands, sideboard, dumbwaiter, bookshelves, double screen, clothes presses, wardrobes, iron fourpost bedstead, camp cots, plated double light hanging argand lustres, flower vases, table ornaments, pictures, bath dispense and cook room furniture, and utensils, &c. Now on view.

SALE of valuable landed property at Chinch Bunder 2nd Row without the Fort.

Under instruction from the mortgagees, Messrs. Peroo Mahomed and Nenoy

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 4TH MARCH 1879.

EXTREME quietness is still the prevailing tone of the Home telegrams, and with the Holi holidays commencing here, business has nothing of an active character to notice.

Consols in London have advanced from 96⅜ to 96½ and French Rentes from 113½ to 113¾. Enfaced Peace Paper remains unaltered at 74½ for Fours and 79½ for Fours-and-a-half. Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares show a decline since Saturday of £1 in Oriental and 10s per share in Chartered and Chartered Mercantile. These movements are doubtless due to the action of the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank in refusing to acknowledge the claims of the holders of W. Nicol and Co's drafts who have signed the deed in Bombay.

Copper and Cocoanut Oil remain unaltered, and in Seeds the only change is an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market remains dull and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, sales 7,000 bales. Mid-Orleans on the spot is quoted 1-16d. lower, but Surats are unchanged both on the spot and to arrive. From New York yesterday's receipts are comparatively moderate, and while ready Mid.-Uplands remains at 9¼ cents. May shipment has advanced from 10·09 to 10·21 cents. per lb. The following is our usual comparison of the receipts at the ports :—

| | 1879. | 1878. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Two days' Receipts .... | 20,000 | 33,000 | 8,000 |
| Three days' do. ..... | 31,000 | 43,000 | 12,000 |
| Total Since 1st Sept. ... | 3,849,000 | 3,601,000 | 3,568,000 |

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver in London still quoted at 49½d. per oz. and nothing of a special character here, the Market has remained quiet and unaltered. Only a very small business has been done, and in all probability there will be little disposition to operate either way until the result of the Siddings for Council drafts is known. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand ..... | Is. 7 1-16d. | per Rs. |
| Do. 6 months' sight... | Is. 7 7-16d. | ,, |
| Credits, 3 ,, ,, | ...Is. 7 7-16d. | ,, |
| Documents, 3 ,, ,, | ...Is. 7¼d. | ,, |
| France 2 ,, ,, | ...2·05 | ,, |
| Sovereigns each ,, ,, | Rs. 12-7 | ,, |

In Gold we do not hear of any movement and drafts on Calcutta are unaltered at 1-16 per cent. premium and 1½ discount respectively for demand and 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—No business of importance has been done of late, and rates remain unaltered at Rs. 94½ for Fours and Rs. 99½ for Fours-and-a-half.

The SHARE MARKET is slow and few transactions have taken place. Bank of Bombays declined to Rs. 665, but sellers at the close ask Rs. 668½. Colaba Land Co.'s shares have declined Rs. 5 as also have Bezar Press and Mofussil Co. In Spinning and Weaving Co.'s we notice a rise of Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Rs. 10 in Coorla and Rs. 15 in Great Eastern, while Orientals are Rs. 5 lower.

COTTON has been particularly quiet to-day, buyers being unwilling to operate unless at a reduction of about Rs. 2 from current rates, while sellers are indisposed to lower their figures until they see how things go after the holidays. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good Ginned Broach, March dely..... | Rs. | 206 | per candy |
| Good Omrs, do. do. ..... | ,, | 191 | ,, |
| F. G. F., do. do. ..... | ,, | 183 | ,, |
| G. F., do. do. ..... | ,, | 177 | ,, |

FREIGHTS are very dull with few engagements making. For Liverpool the s. s. Speke Hall has booked a quantity of cargo to fill up at 20s., but forward shipment remains at 25s., and by sail 22s. 6d. For Marseilles 30s. is the current rate, and after Mediterranean ports 32s. 6d., payable here at 2s. Exchange.

In PIECE GOODS there is next to nothing doing, buyers being almost out of the market owing to the near approach of the Holi holidays. Prices remain nominally unchanged.

COALS continue very dull with no fresh business doing.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Bank. | No. of Shares. | Nomi. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | p. s. | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 100,000 | 100 | all | 6 p. ct | 128 |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 40,000 | 500 | all | 4 do | 720 |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 30,000 | 500 | all | 5 do | 668½ |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 60,000 | 500 | all | 3 do | 640 |
| National Bank of India. | 37,320 | £25 £12-10 | 6 do | | 110 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba Land Co. (New), | 4,000 | 3,000 | all | 15 p.s* | 825 |
| Prove Land and Pier Co., | | | | | |
| Limited ..... | 7,500 | 150 | all | 4 p. s. | 108 |
| Mazagon Land | 1,750 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 30 p. s. | 550 |
| PortCanning Land Company, Limited ..... | 6,000 | 1,400 | all | 15 p.s. | 220 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton Press Co.. | 150 | 5,000 | 28,500 | 150 p.s. | 775 |
| Albert Co., Kurrachee.. | 200 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 125 do | 775 |
| Albert Ginning Co..... | 100 | 500 | all | 18 p.ct | 500 |
| Apollo Press Co..... | 750 | 2,750 | 2,200 | 32 p.s. | 540 |
| Bellary ..... | 178 | 1,000 | all | 25 | 450 |
| Berar Company (New).. | 155 | 500 | all | 60 p.s | 415 |
| Indian Press Co..... | 1,000 | 350 | all | 14 do | 80 |
| Broach Cotton Co..... | 400 | 250 | all | 10 do | 120 |
| Carwar Co ..... | 1,000 | 1,500 | all | 75 do | 50 |
| Colaba Press Co..... | 500 | 3,850 | all | 50 do | 425 |
| Dhollera P. and G. Co. | 800 | 300 | all | 15 do | 150 |
| East India Press Co.. | 382 | 1,000 | all | 100 do | 740 xd |
| Fort Press Co ..... | 50 | 8,500 | 1,250 | 50 do | 575 |
| French Press Co..... | 300 | 500 | all | 75 p.s. | 400 |
| Mofussil Press and Ginning Co..... | 1,125 | 400 | all | 50 do | 235 |
| Prince of Wales ..... | 120 | .. | 1,500 | 250 do | 350 |
| Sassoon's Press Co..... | 600 | 500 | all | 25 do | 360 |
| Scinde Press Co..... | 400 | 850 | 750 | 60 do | 395 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.... | 100 | 1,000 | 925 | 125 do | 950 |
| Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co ..... | 150 | 850 | all | 12 p.ct | 500 |
| Volkart's United Press Co..... | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 p.s. | 475 |

* Per Share for the half-year.

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberts Spg. and W. Co. | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,700 | .. | 40 |
| Alexandra S. and W. Co. | 3,250 | 415 | all | 25 p.s. | 15 |
| Alfred Mills Co..... | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 p.s. | 900 |
| Alliance Spinning ..... | 900 | 2,500 | all | 56 p. | 1,160 |
| Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company ..... | 80,000 | 100 | 100 | 2 p.ct | 60 |
| Bombay Spg. and P. Company ..... | 300 | 2,000 | | 40 p.s. | 800 |
| Bombay United..... | 900 | 1,000 | all | 35 p.s* | 710 |
| Bombay Dyeing and Cloth Mill Company.. | 2,000 | 500 | all | 15 p.s* | 60 |
| Broach Mills ..... | 1,800 | 1,000 | all | 10 p.s* | 4 |
| Colaba S. and W. Co.. | 900 | 1,000 | all | 25 p.s. | 40 |
| Coorla S. and W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 30 p.s* | 650 |
| Central India S. and W. Company ..... | 2,500 | 500 | all | 30 p. s. | 300 |
| Dhurumsey Spinning .. | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | 35 p.s* | 295 |
| Empress S. and W. Co.. | 3,750 | 500 | 400 | .. | 375 |
| Fleming S. and W. Co. | 3,750 | 500 | all | 40 p.s. | 90 |
| Great Eastern..... | 1,400 | 1,000 | all | 20 p.s* | 775 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Co.. | 875 | 1,000 | all | 30 p.s. | 740 |
| Hydrabad S. and W. Co | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 475 |
| Jewraj Balloo Mills .... | 750 | 1,000 | all | 35 p.s* | 665 |
| Khandeish Spinning .. | 750 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.s. | 800 |
| Mazagon S. & W. Co.. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 60 p.s* | 850 |
| Madras Spinning ..... | 500 | 1,250 | all | Nil | 400 |
| Madras U. Spinning.... | 425 | 1,000 | all | 70 p.s* | 1,100 |
| Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co. ..... | 30,000 | 50 | 50 | .. | 5 |
| Mandvie S. and W. Co.. | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 28p.s* | 95 |
| Muncherjee Nusserwanjee Spinning ..... | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 40p.s* | 1,050 |
| Morarjee Spinning .... | 1,043 | 1,000 | all | 30 p.s* | 890 |
| Mazagon S. and W. Co.. | 2,000 | 5,000 | .. | .. | 185 |
| National S. and W. Co. of India..... | 950 | 1,000 | all | 30 p. | 560 |
| Nerlad S. and W. Co... | 400 | 1,000 | all | .. | 1 |
| Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld..... | 600 | 2,000 | all | .. | 5 |
| Nursey S. and W. Co... | 2,500 | 400 | all | 10 p.s* | 10 |
| Oriental ..... | 1,000 | 625 | all | 25 p.s* | 570 |
| Oudh S. and W. Co.... | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 25 p.s. | 700 |
| Soondercbas Spinning .. | 680 | 1,000 | all | 75 p.s. | 505 |
| Shoorjee S. and W. Co. | 500 | 1,000 | 250 | 135 p.s. | 300 |
| Sholapore S. and W. Co. | 500 | 1,000 | all | 20 p.s. | 700 |
| Victoria Mills ..... | 550 | 1,000 | all | 25 p.s. | 500 |

* Per Share for the half-year.

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock..... | .. | £20 | 218· 3·0 | p. ct | 300 |
| Do. New £20 Shares.... | .. | £20 | 130·14·6 | do | 26 |
| Ditto —. | .. | £20 | 65· 7·3 | do | 72 |
| Ditto —. | .. | £20 | 32·15·1 | do | 32 |
| B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do | 1,160 |
| Do. New Shares. .. | .. | £18 | 196·5·15 | do | 250 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation .... | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 225 p.s. | 1,725 |
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co. ..... | 150 | 10,000 | 2,000 | 250p.s. | 3,060 |
| Bombay Gas Company.. | 50,000 | 50 | all | 7½ p.ct | 58 |
| Bombay Saw Mills Co... | 600 | 1,000 | all | .. | 300 |
| Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.. | 250 | 500 | 300 | 36 p. s. | 200 |
| Malabar Company, Ld.. | 1,150 | 200 | 100 | 7½ p. ct | 48 |
| Mechanical Buildings Co. | 1,000 | 500 | all | p. s. | 15 xd |
| Prince of Wales Insurance Company.... | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | 75 p. s. | 900 |
| Thacker and Co., Ld. .. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | .. | 100 |
| Treacher and Co..... | 1,000 | 500 | all | 62½ p.s. | 650 |
| Ahmeda Fateh Ship Co. | 2,000 | 250 | all | p. ct | 190 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA

THE AMERICAN BARQUE MARY S. AMES, 699 tons, Captain E. Crocker, will sail to-day for Colombo in ballast.

THE BARQUE BOUGAINVILLE, 680 tons, Captain P. Lefevre, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 27,154 maunds salt.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. CHANDA, 1,304 tons, Captain C. M. D. Day, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. T. Lang, Mr. B. Crishna, and 89 deck.

## DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s. s. s. KHIVA, 2609 tons Captain Geo. Lee, sailed yesterday for China with the Mails and a cargo of 1,341 chests opium, 2,619 bales twist, 663 bales cotton, and general.

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commaders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Chanda. (s) ..... | Day..... | Calcutta, Feb 7. |
| | H. M. S. Serapis(s). | Davidson ..... | Portsmouth, Jan 30. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Khiva (s)..... | Lee ..... | China, &c. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Bougainville, Lefevre for Calcutta.
Brig St Annee Luxmee, Nacoda, for Tuticorin, Kilkerny and Negapatam.
Barque Mary S Ames, Crocker, for Colombo.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Nizam, for China, &c.
Ship Lady Melville, for Moulmein.
Ship Timour for United Kingdom or Continent.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s —425 bundles sheet iron, Vally Cosman.
India s2—60 casks beer, and 50 casks porter, Framjee, Sands and Co.
Helena s—77 packages glassware, Ebram Allarakhia, 350 kegs iron nails, Tyabjee Adomjee.

FROM LONDON.

Australia s—4,448 bars iron, Ludabhoy Ebram.
Singapore s—55 casks beer, D D Sharp.
Nizam s—12 cases biscuits, 1 case hams, 2 cases bacon and 2 cases cheese, Bolton and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Khiva s—4 cases saffron, A C Dady and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—70 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—240 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macduff—325 cwt horns, Caderbux Allaibux ; 300 bales cotton Lang Moir and Co.
Bellona s—250 bales cotton, Balli Bros; 80 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khambatta ; 29 bales wool, Nundram Begraj ; 78 bales cotton, Wamomram Govindram ; 40 cwts ginger, Nanjee Govindjee.
Speke Hall s—78 bales wool, Hurjowan Vussonjee, 75 bales wool, Khimjee Lukhmidass and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 324 bales wool, C J Khambatta ; 65 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co ; 47 bales hamp, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 30½ cwts coir yarn and 28¼ cwts coir rope, P Nusserwanjee and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 55 bales wool Jewraj Damjee.
Knight Companion—412½ cwts myrabollams, Purmanund Vuchras.
India s—1,750 bales cotton, Balli Bros.
Evenham Abbey, 2,000 cwt myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sicily s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co.
Singapore s—2,001 cwts Linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—22,416 Cardamom, Ruttonjee Jewraj.
Contest, 350 cwt bones, Ahmed Ally.

FOR VENICE.

Presnitz s—100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

H McGilvery—500 cwt coffee, F Sanquet and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Speke Hall s—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Scotland s—534 bags coffee, The B I S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Presnitz s—200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sicily s—100 bales coston, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Singapoor s—700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapoor s—1000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—134 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.
Khiva s—1 case real pearls, Essoolji Essabhoy ; 26 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 20½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 2 chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 60 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 7 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 27 chests opium, Hajee Essac Elias ; 25 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 24 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 14 chests opium, Guneshdass Joharimull.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—161 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 31 chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co ; 4 chests opium, Jethabhoy Lukhmichund; 24½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 9 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 65½ chests opium, B D Sassoon; 15 chests opium, Guneshdass Somanee ; 4 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 26 chests opium, Magonlal Purbhoodass ; 49 chests opium Venichund Joitadas ; 7 chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co ; 9 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 10 chests opium, Goolraz Singanee; 1 chest opium, Dhunraj Choonilall.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
BOMBAY, 3rd March 1879.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... | 29·925 |
| Temperature of the Air ..... | 77·2 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 66·2 |
| Dew Point ..... | 61·3 |
| Relative Humidity of Air ..... | 0·626 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). | 2·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..... | 79·8 |
| Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.) .. | 70·2 |
| General Direction of Wind ..... | NW, N, NNE. NNW, NW. NNW, N. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours..... | 356 |

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 3.

Mansel, Lieut, 40th Regt, on leave, from Dum Dum.
Ogilvie, Surg Major, on sick leave, from Sukkur.
Kelsall, Surg, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 4.

Taylor, Lieut Genl, R E, from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 4.

Skires, Surg Major, on Medl Cert, to England.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 1.)

Fort William, 25th February 1879.

Mr Bell, Standing Counsel, is appointed to officiate as Advocate General during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble G C Paul, C I E.

The Hon'ble L S Jackson, C I E, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three months.

Mr Morris is appointed to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces.

Mr Howard is appointed Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Inland Customs Department at the Pachbadra Salt Source.

Lieut Lamb, 3-6th Foot, is appointed to the officiating charge of the Regimental Depot of the Mhairwarra Battalion at Ajmere.

Colonel W Osborne, C B, Officiating Resident, 3rd Class, and Political Agent, Bhopal, is posted as Political Agent, Eastern States, Bhurtpore.

Captain Prideaux, Political Agent, 2nd Class, is posted to Bhopal, on return from furlough.

Major C Grant, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, Eastern States, Bhurtpore, is posted to Nowgong as Cantonment Magistrate.

Lieut Ravenshaw, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, is posted to the Jeypore Agency.

The services of the following Officers of the Mysore Commission are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates mentioned :—

Lieut Col Mottet, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.
Lieut Col Armstrong, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.
Lieut Col Lindsay, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class
Colonel Benson, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.
Major Logan, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.
Major E Shaw, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.
Major Blair, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 28th February 1879.

The undermentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet : Lieut-Col Standen, Madras Staff Corps.

The following promotion by Brevet is made : Captain E Ommanney, Staff Corps, to be Major.

Lieut Burne, Assistant Military Accountant, completion, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Lieut Cadell, Madras Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 10th Madras N I, to be an Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

Surgeon-Major Hanbury, M B, Army Medical Department, to be Principal Medical Officer of the 2nd Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General.

Lieut Welchman, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, 1st Infantry, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Wing Officer and Adjutant, vice Captain Proudfoot, transferred to the 2nd Infantry.

Captain Johnstone, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 1st Infantry, and Officiating Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander 2nd-in-Command, 1st Infantry, vice Major Havelock, on leave ; Lieut Orr, Officiating Wing Officer on probation, 3rd Infantry, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Lieut Welchman.

Quartermaster S J Fleming, No 4 Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, is promoted to the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary.

The undermentioned Officers are garanted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Mocatta, Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, one year and fifteen days on private affairs.

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J Perkins, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, N W Provinces, on private affairs for one year.

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) McL Innes, V C R E, Accountant General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Account Branch, P W Department, private affairs, for 18 months.

Lieut-Colonel Gurdon, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Punjab, private affairs, for 18 months.

Major Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Oudh, private affairs, for one year and forty-nine days.

Lieut Bunbury, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 5th Punjab Infantry, private affairs, for one year.

The services of Lieut C J B H Dressner, 9th Lancers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major Thorold, R E, Executive Engineer Punjab Provincial Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Hony Lieut and Deputy Assistant Commissary G Richards, Sub-Engineer, N-W Provinces and Oudh, Provincial Establishment, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

The following Officers are confirmed in the appointments in the Telegraph Department in which they are now officiating :—Colonel R. Murray, Deputy Director General, to be Director General of Telegraphs in India.

Mr A J L Cappel, Director of Traffic, to be Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in India.

Twelve months' furlough to Europe is granted to Mr Cromelin, Superintending Engineer, and Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana.

The Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr W Mackay, Executive Engineer, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Nussoorabad Division, during the absence of Major Murray, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col Mackay, Superintending Engineer, is transferred from the Sirhind Command to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

Mr Hogarth, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Neemuch-Nasirabad Railway Surveys.

Mr Newham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana Railway, is transferred to the Neemuch Railway.

Mr Ives, Sub-Engineer, Sukkur Division, is granted three months' privilege leave.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that the provisions of G G O No 540, dated the 14th June 1878, granting privilege leave to officers for three months, after 33 months' duty, are extended to officers under the Furlough Rules of 1875. It is to be understood that to claim the privilege it shall be necessary for such an officer to show that he has had no leave on full Indian pay and allowances for 33 months previous to date of his application, and that he has made satisfactory arrangements for the performance of his duties during his absence at no additional cost to the State.

## COURT MARTIAL.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, February 27.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Lucknow, on the 31st January, Private M Burk, 73rd Foot, was arraigned on the following charge :—

That he on the 28th Dec 1878, serving at Lucknow, did attempt to commit culpable homicide amounting to murder by doing an act, that is to say, by discharging a rifle loaded with gunpowder and a bullet, at James Deery, a private of the 73rd Regiment, with the intention of causing his death ; the said act being done by the said Michael Burk, while he was not deprived of the power of self control, by any grave and sudden provocation, and not being done by him in the exercise in good faith of the right of private defence of person or property ; and not being done by him as or being a public servant, or aiding a public servant acting for the advancement of public justice ; and not being done by him without premeditation in a sudden fight, in the heat of passion, upon a sudden quarrel ; and he said James Deery not having taken the risk of death ; the said act being done by the said Michael Burk, while he was not deprived of the power of self control, by any grave and sudden provocation, and not being done by him in the exercise in good faith of the right of private defence of person or property ; and not being done by him as or being a public servant, or aiding a public servant acting for the advancement of public justice ; and not being done by him without premeditation in a sudden fight, in the heat of passion, upon a sudden quarrel ; and he said James Deery not having taken the risk of death ; he without consent ; and that he thereby committed an offence punishable under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of a general court martial.

FINDING—The court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the charge.

SENTENCE—The court sentence the prisoner to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a term of five years.

GEO. W. MURIEL, Colonel,
73rd Regiment,
President.

Approved and confirmed.
FRED. P. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

## THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th March 1879.

1. The undermentioned having resigned are struck the strength of the Corps from this date, viz :—
No. 499 E Jones, C Company.
No. 821 P Thurston, D Company.
2. The following promotions will take place in E Company from this date, viz :—
Lce Corpls G H Farran and I M Laing to be Corporals vice F R Thomson and F L Jefferson promoted.
3 With reference to Regimental Orders of the 3rd ultimo, para 3, the resignation of No 724, Vol C N Hall, G Company is cancelled.
4 The Commandant has much pleasure in publishing the following Extract in Regimental Orders :—

| | 200 yards. Points per shot. | | | | | | | Total. | 500 yards. Points per shot. | | | | | | | Total. | Total in both. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| Sjt G Peaker, Bo Vol ... | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 27 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 28 | 55* |
| Vol Luis Frank, Bo Vol. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 27 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 28 | 55+ |
| Lieut B Phillips, Bo Vol | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 27 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 27 | 54‡ |
| Vol Luis Frank, Bo Vol. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 27 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 27 | 54 |

Officers' Prize E I R Volunteers.
*1st Prize ..... Rs 500
+2nd ,, ..... ,, 250
‡5th ,, ..... ,, 50

5 The undermentioned are transferred from the 1-2nd Queen's to the 2-7th Royal Fusiliers by His Excellency the C-in-C in the Adjt Genls No 357 B of the 22nd Feb 1879 :—
No 938 Serjt Thos Abbott.
No 1603 Lce Corpl Geo Crofts.

6 Lieut and Adjutant Dunne being about to accompany his Regiment to England, in accordance with the Regulations of the service, on transfer to the Home Establishment, the Commandant desires to thank him for the assistance he has received from him during his tenure of office as Adjutant of the Corps, and for the interest he has always evinced in its welfare.

Lieut Dunne carries with him the best wishes of the Commandant and the Corps for his future advancement.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

## CALENDAR FOR MARCH 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....8th, 6h. 0·6m. p.m.

| Date. | Remarks. | Sun rises. A.M. | Sun sets. P.M. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March: | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Wed. 5 | English Mail expected. | 6 18 | 6 5 | 8 51 m | 3 17 m |
| | | | | 9 52 a | 3 7 a |
| Th. 6 | ..... | 6 18 | 6 5 | 9 48 m | 4 1 m |
| | | | | 10 26 a | 3 59 a |
| Fri. 7 | 2nd Spring Ember Day. | 6 17 | 6 6 | 10 35 m | 4 38 m |
| | | | | 10 59 a | 4 41 a |
| Sat. 8 | 3rd Spring Ember Day. | 6 16 | 6 6 | 11 15 m | 5 12 m |
| | | | | 11 32 a | 5 20 a |
| Sun. 9 | 2nd Sunday in Lent. | 6 15 | 6 6 | 11 55 m | 5 46 m |
| | | | | | 5 59 a |
| Mon. 10 | ..... | 6 14 | 6 6 | 0 5 m | 6 20 m |
| | | | | 0 36 a | 6 39 a |
| Tues. 11 | ..... | 6 13 | 6 7 | 0 48 m | 6 59 m |
| | | | | 1 21 a | 7 21 a |

*THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE will be held THIS AFTERNOON at 4-30 p. m. in the University Convocation Hall and NOT in the Grant Medical College as previously notified. HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will preside.*

*H. COOK, M. D.,*
*Principal, Grant Medical College.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRETWICE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

RABBITT—February 26th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. W. T. Rabbitt, Accountant P. W. Department, of a son.
SEALY—February 26th, at Motihari, Chumparun, the wife of Edmund T. Sealy, Esq., of a son.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1879.


THE weakness of the British plan of campaign against the Afghans is clearly shown by the sudden revelation of the fact that at present Yakub Khan is the master of the situation. In treating for peace he bargains for English help to maintain him on his father's throne, in return for an assurance he offers to give that he will keep Afghanistan quiet; and simultaneously the *Times* promises him "the moral support of England"—that is to say, gifts of money and arms, if he will be a patient and gentle prince instead of turning restive as his father Shere Ali did. Had the troops employed in the war been so organized that they might have marched in one strong column on Kabul and taken that capital before the end of last year, the Government of India could have dictated its own terms to the new Amir. But that opportunity was missed, and Yakub Khan is much too shrewd a man not to understand that the English Government at all events is now anxious to be quit of the war at almost any price. Lord Beaconsfield, satisfied with his winnings in the great game of brag he has been playing for the last two years, is determined to stop while the run of luck is still in his favour. The sinister turn events have taken in South Africa must have slightly disturbed his calculations; but still he is confident that he can secure to his party a fresh lease of power by boasting that he has given England the great gift of assured peace in Europe and Asia, and by making such extensive reductions in the expenditure on the Army and Navy as must be most gratifying to taxpayers who anticipated a heavy addition to their burdens. His new policy has been so completely successful that the outwitted Liberals find themselves left absolutely without a programme, and, though it is nearly a month now since Parliament reassembled, no member of the Opposition seems yet to have his word to say against the Ministry. It is not at all likely that Lord Beaconsfield will risk reviving acrimonious discussions in England by sanctioning the ambitious but sensible scheme of conquering all Afghanistan which is supposed to be looked upon favourably by the Viceroy and his advisers; and we may therefore expect to hear at any moment that a truce has been patched up with Yakub Khan, now that Shere Ali has removed himself or been put out of the way. Many persons appear to be of opinion that the English Government will even, for the sake of peace, abandon the Kurram Valley, and hold only the Khyber and Bolan Passes; but Lord Beaconsfield spoke distinctly the other day of keeping the "three "main highways" into Afghanistan, and we have no doubt he will be as good as his word.

THE plague is making steady progress westwards to add one more to the many anxieties and miseries of the Russian Empire. A few days ago the telegraph informed us that already there had been one case in St. Petersburg, and we may expect, with the Russians' old experience of the plague at Moscow, that one authenticated case of plague will be enough to create a panic in the Russian capital. When the plague visited Moscow in Catherine's reign, the population is said to have died at the rate of one thousand a day. The town was demoralised, and frightful scenes of bloodshed and riot took place in the streets. The Moscow plague was, in fact, a repetition of the horrors of the great plague of London so graphically described by Ainsworth in his novel of "Old St. Paul's." At last Catherine sent Prince Orloff to the plague-stricken city with full powers to do what was best in his judgment, and as the Prince lived in pre-sanitary times, and above all in Russia, he took very vigorous measures to confine the pestilence within certain limits. There were sanitary cordons drawn round quarters of the city over which it was a capital crime to pass, and some efforts were made to improve the hospital arrangements. Prince Orloff, or perhaps time, in a greater measure, checked and controlled the pestilence, but not until it had left Moscow desolate.

There seems to be some doubt whether the plague which is now causing such anxiety in Europe is the original plague or not. Some writers describe it as the "Black Death"—a disease which is supposed to have characteristics distinguishing it from the plague familiar to Turkey and Egypt. Some years ago it was said,—we do not know on what medical authority,—that a fatal epidemic which broke out in the lines of a European cavalry regiment stationed at Secunderabad was the very mystical disease called the "Black Death." And it was further stated that this was the particular plague which made such havoc in Malta, and in some of the Mediterranean seaports in the old times, and a disease quite distinct from the plague of Baghdad—a city supposed to be the birthplace of the original plague and its nursery. We do not know how far these reports are based on competent medical authority; but there certainly seems to be a great deal of mystery enshrouding the plague when, despite its actual presence in Europe, there is so much discussion as to its character. Most probably this is the Baghdad plague, which, feeding on the war in Asia Minor, and Turkey in Europe, has progressed steadily onwards through Europe to the icy north, and let us hope it may expire there. But cold, however severe, is said not to be antagonistic to the real plague, though it is supposed to kill cholera. In Baghdad,—apparently a most undesirable dwelling place,—the plague is said to come in the cold weather and the cholera in the hot.

Of course the most alarming thing in the reported recurrence of plague in St. Petersburg, to Englishmen at all events, is the possibility of its crossing the Baltic to London. The mere idea of the plague in London is appalling. That great city, the modern Babylon, which has so long escaped such a pestilence, to be now stricken

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

## THE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

### THE ATTACK ON THE 3RD SIND HORSE.

ATTAH KAREZ, THRO' CHAMAN, FEB. 26.

A detachment consisting of 120 men of the 2nd Baluch Regiment and the head-quarters of the 3rd Sind Horse have been attacked to-day at Khak-I-Chopan by about 4,000 of the enemy, who have been repulsed with great loss. The news arrived here at 6 p. m., and 250 men of the Baluchis march at once to reinforce the district, about 11 miles away. The casualties on our side are known to be slight. Major Reynolds was killed and Colonel Malcolmson slightly wounded.

KANDAHAR, THRO' CHAMAN, FEB. 27.

The rear guard of General Biddulph's force consisted of 250 sabres of the 3rd Sind Horse, and 100 men of the 2nd Baluchis. On the 26th instant they were one day's march behind the main body, when an attack was made about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while the Cavalry were halting. The 2nd Baluchis opened fire and the 3rd Sind Horse charged the enemy in flank, who retreated, leaving 160 dead.

General Biddulph is expected in to-day, and also General Hughes from Khelat-i-Ghilzai with a wing of the 3rd Goorkhas and the 12th N. I. The movement of troops may be delayed by rain, which fell steadily during the night.

Favourable reports are received regarding the resources of the Argandab valley from troops arriving.

## THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

JALALABAD, MARCH 2.

The Commander-in-Chief has been delayed here owing to heavy rain. There is heavy snow on the lower range of hills.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

## THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

In the House of Commons last night Colonel Stanley (Secretary of State for War), in moving the Army estimates for the ensuing financial year, said that Government has under consideration the formation of a reserve of officers who will receive extra allowances and higher pay, and be employed only when required. The question of heavy guns, he said, was seriously occupying the attention of the Government. No change was contemplated in the total strength of the Army, which will be 135,000 men this year.

Consols yesterday closed at 96¼, being a rise of ⅛ on previous day's quotations.

## FRANCE.

### RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

PARIS, MARCH 3.

M. de Marcère has resigned the portfolio of Minister of the Interior in consequence of a vote of censure passed upon him by the Chamber of Deputies for his administration of the Prefecture of the Police, combined with personal attacks upon him.

## STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, MARCH 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Culna, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed from here on the 28th ultimo.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 4 5-16d. |
| Manchester Market has been dull. | |
| Exchange on India, 60 days' sight | 1-7¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 74½ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 79½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account. | 96¾ |
| 5 per cent. French Rentes 1872 | 113½ |
| Bar Silver | 49½ |
| Oriental Bank shares | £29 |
| Chartered do. | £17 |
| Do. Mercantile Bank shares | £20 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai do. | £32 |
| Departures—Hordern, Sidonia, and Orchis. | |

## STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MARCH 4, 7-30 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Anadyr from Suez arrived.

MADRAS, MARCH 4, 1-5 P.M.

Hongkong 4th.—Mail from Amoy to Manila 1-30 P.M. fifth.

GALLE, MARCH 4, 4-45 P.M.

Mail Steamer Tanjore from Bombay arrived.

## RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | Is. 7 1-16d. | per Re. |
| Do. 6 months' sight | Is. 7 7-16d. | " |
| Credits, " | Is. 7 7-16d. | " |
| Documents, 3 " | Is. 7½d. | " |
| Francs 3 " | 2-05 | " |
| Sovereigns each | Rs. 12-7 | |

As Fine Art Exhibitions are to be held periodically in Bombay for the future, it were well to have the question settled whether or not an architect is entitled to compete for a prize for architectural designs, if he simply exhibits a picture not painted by himself or drawings prepared under his supervision by his office staff. Mr. Fotheringham, Principal Assistant to Major Mant, maintains that it is "absurd" to suppose an architect should make all the drawings for designs with his own hand; and he instances the case of Sir Gilbert Scott, with whom he modestly compares Major Mant. We admit that Sir Gilbert had far too much to do to be able to work out his own designs for exhibition; but his position was exceptional. To speak of him and Major Mant in the same breath as if one were to call Mr. Terry the equal of Sir Richard Temple is always thrusting Major Mant down our throats, and we daresay he has done good work in Bengal and the Mofussil; but he has still his spurs to win in Bombay, where we have had during the last fifteen years a few men who really knew something about architecture; and we cannot but think it would be judicious to blow the trumpet of fame in Major Mant's honour a little less loudly for the present. Taking him as an ordinary architect, we do not know any reason why he should not comply with the rule which we understand prevails at all architectural institutes at home, and only exhibit geometrical drawings of designs worked out by his own hand. This is what Mr. Stevens does, and it seems unfair to pit the work of one man's hand against the efforts of the united strength of a department. Mr. Fotheringham asserts that Mr. Stevens got a medal at the exhibition for "a photograph of a picture of the railway terminus painted at home by an artist." This is a mistake. The photograph was only shown to illustrate the collection of architectural drawings which Mr. Stevens exhibited, and which, as we have said, are his own handiwork.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday passed a resolution inviting Mr. Wm. Rathbone, M. P., Sir Louis Mallet, Mr. A. Campbell, and Mr. J. M. Maclean to become honorary members of the Chamber. At the same meeting, a resolution was passed petitioning the Viceroy to repeal the obnoxious Cotton Frauds Act, which it will be remembered was passed in the teeth of strong opposition from the merchants of Bombay, who pronounce the measure to be extravagant, useless, and obstructive.

THE Bombay Town Council, at the meeting held yesterday, had another long debate on the question of the execution of the drainage works, but again without a practical result being arrived at. The immediate occasion for the discussion was a report of the Works Committee, which did not approve of the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner that the tender of Messrs. Bulkley and Co. should be accepted. The Council finally adopted the report. The Chairman then recommended that the works should be done departmentally, remarking that Mr. Walton, with his local knowledge and professional ability, was quite competent to do first-class work. No previous notice had been given of this proposal being brought before the Council yesterday; and its discussion was adjourned until 2 p. m. next Tuesday.

NEWS has been received from a trader recently arrived from Central Asia, confirming the accounts that the Russians have for some time had forts at Yagushtam, formerly called Yesikichak, about two marches from Kashgar city, and also at a place called Atbash, south of the Chadyr Kul, on the route between Fort Naryn and Kashgar. The latter town was not occupied in November as some previous reports alleged, but the Russians appeared to be intending to move in that direction in support of some Andijani traders, to whose exclusion from Kashgar by the Chinese exception was taken. The accounts of the Russian movements on the Great Pamir by Karakul, and Rangul towards Sirikol, are also confirmed.

UNDER the authority of Her Majesty's Government, it is notified that exchanges between officers of line regiments and Indian Staff Corps will be restricted to the subaltern rank, and will be sanctioned only when immediate and suitable employment is available for the officer exchanging into the Staff Corps, subject also to the exchange being approved by the Government of India.

THE *Indu-Prakash*:—When the history of the Licence Tax comes to be written, it will doubtless afford a good deal of curious matter not only as to its unjust nature but also as to the way in which its imposition on the people has been effected in the several districts and talukas. Only a few weeks ago we instanced a case of two beggars having been included under this tax; but what we have taken the trouble to hear since then confirms strongly the reports of oppression with which the levy of the impost has been attended almost everywhere. We know it as a fact that when the mamledars of two talukas in one of the districts affected lately by the famine sent in their lists, showing the amount which each of them could collect in the taluka under his charge, the Collector showed his displeasure, and the helpless mamledars had to more than double the amounts they at first sent in! A similar instance occurred in one of the talukas of another district of this Presidency. In this case the native revenue officer was given to understand in express terms that it would be unfortunate for himself if he did not try to secure a larger amount than that he had shown on his list. The officer expressed his inability to do so on the very sane ground, that to bring the amount to the sum he had done he had to set aside all notions of humanity, and that any increase in it could only give rise to vexation. For this explanation the officer was relieved of the duty of assessing and collecting the tax and another officer was entrusted with it. From this it is easy to judge why the tax has become a nuisance both in principle and in execution.

THE *Pioneer*:—The Maharaja Scindia has been encamped for the last week on a plain a few miles from Gwalior, with an army of five or six thousand men round him. Division movements on a large scale, sham fights, and reviews are, it may easily be supposed, the order of the day; and if steady practice on fields of "mimic warfare" can convert this fortunate Maratha Chief into a general officer in the modern sense, he must surely by this time be fairly qualified to hold his own, opportunity favouring, among the armed as among the togaed "pillars of the empire."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman*, writing from Akola, Feb. 20, says, "An extraordinary case of forgery and cheating is under investigation here. It arose from a dispute about land, which after a deal of inquiry and expenditure of both time and money was decided in favour of one of the parties. This of course did not satisfy the one who got worsted, and he, unlucky fellow, fell into the hands of a lawyer's clerk who very good-naturedly offered for a certain consideration to have the decision reversed by a representation, as he stated, to the Resident at Hyderabad, who, it may be remembered, is *ex officio parte passant*, exercises the powers of a High Court, so far as this province is concerned. But to carry this praiseworthy object into effect it was necessary for the lawyer's clerk to have a second party, and that he secured in a person at Poona. In due course the aggrieved individual was taken to Poona, where he was given to understand the Resident was staying temporarily, and introduced him to the presence of the accomplice, a European, I am sorry to say, who represented that worthy official, and made to all appearances a formal enquiry ordering the decision given in the first instance by the Commissioner to be reversed, and the complainant put into possession of the disputed land. In time the occupant was ejected under an order bearing what was believed to be the seal and signature of the Resident. The matter might have rested here had not the party ejected entertained some doubts as to the fairness of an order that upset the inquiry and decision arrived at by the Commissioner and other minor courts, and on his presenting a petition to the Deputy Commissioner complaining of the hardship of the Resident's order, the bubble burst and led to the several parties representing lawyer, Resident, &c., being 'wanted.'"

THE *Statesman*:—Some of the agricultural population of the Broach district have petitioned the Bombay Government to frame better rules for the collection of revenue than those at present in force. The assessment money is now collected in two instalments, whereas under the old rules the ryots were allowed to pay it in four. The petitioners say that they find it difficult to pay the rate in two instalments, as they have lost credit with the sowcars since the enforcement of the new Code of Civil Procedure. There is another Bill before the Bombay Legislative Council just now, which is likely to still further affect the credit of the agricultural classes with the village bankers. It professes to contain specifics for the relief of indebted agriculturists, but some of its clauses, unless considerably modified, are likely to have a contrary effect. One thing is pretty certain, and that is, if the new Bill becomes law without the necessary modifications, no sowcar will advance money to the cultivating classes except on terms far more ruinous than those at present in vogue. The petition before us asks for the remission, in whole or in part, of the Government tax for the present year, on the ground of the almost total failure of the crops. They "most humbly, but earnestly and emphatically," pray his Excellency to take pity on them and not to enforce the tax to the uttermost farthing. If these poor petitioners knew how small a chance there is of their prayer being granted they would hardly have taken the pains to prepare it. As soon could a camel go through the eye of a needle, as the Bombay Government grant a single pice of remission, while there is the remotest chance of grinding it out of the poor wretches who look to them for protection. Was it not the boast of Sir Richard Temple's Government two years ago that although the land had been devastated by famine, they had lost but a small portion of the revenue? The "quality of mercy" is an unknown one in the Bombay Governor's creed, as many who have been brought in contact with him have long since discovered.

THE movements of the Madras Brigade on the Frontier are reported by a correspondent of the *Madras Times* as follows:—"Colonel Prendergast's column, chiefly composed of Madras troops, which, in my previous letter, I told you was about to move up the Chachur Pass from Dera Ghazi Khan, have received orders to leave that station on the 23rd February, and are expected to arrive at the frontier fortress of Hurrand on the 27th. On the following day they will cross the frontier and proceed five or six marches, probably to Vitakri or Barkhand on the north of the Shum plain, and will most likely encamp there to hold the passes. Mr. Fryer, the Deputy Commissioner of the district, is, I understand, to accompany the column, and will probably be called upon to collect supplies for the large force about to return from the front. What the object of this backward movement can be, no one, of course, knows. It seems probable that it is to secure the country between the Pishin valley and our boundary, thus rendering communications with South Afghanistan safe, and consolidating one of the three great highways Lord Beaconsfield in his recent speech said were to be retained by us. The proposed line of communication with Kandahar is now the chief topic of interest in this part of the world. Once cleared of the marauding Murris and Bhugtis who infest the surrounding hills, and have by their depredations diverted commerce from its former channel into more circuitous but safer paths, this road will doubtless again become, as it formerly was, the chief route for trading caravans from India to the North-West."

THE *Rangoon Times*:—From what we have heard from time to time concerning the doings of King Thee Baw, we were by no means surprised at the news which has reached Rangoon. In fact, we must confess to a feeling akin to astonishment that the massacre has been so long delayed. In an article which appeared in this journal shortly after the death of the old King, we pointed out that in the opinion of all those in Mandalay, who were in a position to form one, the accession of King Thee Baw was entirely due to harem intrigue. The Nyoung Yan Prince was the successor most in favour of the old King; and there is no doubt that his accession to the throne would have given general satisfaction to the people. But the Nyoung Yan Prince was married; so the mother of the ladies who have the honour of being King Thee Baw's wives, intriguing with the ministers, so managed matters that the Nyoung Yan Prince, and his brother the Nyoung Oke Prince, speedily found it expedient to flee with their families from the palace. This they did, and taking refuge in the British Residency, were, after a time, sent down to Rangoon, and thence to Calcutta, where they now are. It will be fresh in the minds of our readers that the most strenuous attempts were made by the emissaries of King Thee Baw, or his mother-in-law, to induce these two princes to return to the palace, but happily for them, as it turns out, without effect. It may not be forgotten that a deliberate attempt was made a little beyond the frontier by the Burmese steamer which was sent to escort the princes to British territory, to run down the I. F. Co.'s steamer in which they were passengers. Nor will the painful rumours which have been current from time to time concerning the treatment to which the imprisoned princes have been subjected, have failed from memory. It is not long since we have had to chronicle the death of one of the mildest and most gentle of all the late King's sons, the Ming Tone Prince, who perished in prison in consequence of the ill usage he had received. It is certain now that King Thee Baw is in this matter by no means the victim of his ministers. He is anxious to prove himself a *worthy* descendant of his grandfather King Therrawaddi. He has read or heard of the doings of this monster, and he appears to be anxious to imitate him. He is said to habitually carry about the spear with which King Therrawaddi was wont to deal out death to those of his attendants, ministers or menials, who displeased him. The young King makes no secret whatever of his intentions to use this weapon on the person of any one who dares to offend him. Indeed he is much belied if he has not done so once or twice already.

## THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A MEETING of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, at which there were present—Mr. M. Mowat (Ritchie, Steuart and Co.), in the chair, Messrs. J. Dickson (Bates and Co.), Maitland and Pearson (Ewart, Latham and Co.), Symonds (Finlay, Muir and Co.), W. Lang (Finlay, Scott and Co.), J. A. Forbes (Forbes and Co.), J. K. Bythell (Gaddum and Co.), J. Graham (Graham and Co.), L. R. W. Forrest (Killick, Nixon and Co.), E. Comber (Lyon and Co.), Roberts (Cowen and Okell), Carjel, (Punnett and Co.), S. Solomon (D. Sassoon and Co.), Mallé and Kapp (Volkart Bros.), Richardson (Wallace and Co.), Baker (National Bank), Janni (Austrian Lloyds), and Blackball (Agra Bank).

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, I am glad to have another opportunity of addressing you in order that we may give an account of our stewardship since we last met. Now that the commercial crisis is abating, we are left to form our opinions regarding safeguards for the future. The difficulties into which the greatest of our local industries have been thrown clearly show that the law regarding joint-stock companies is not free from fault, while an important measure which this Chamber recommended to Government years ago without success, namely, the registration of native partnerships, has again suggested itself to some of the most observant members of the community. I merely throw out this as a hint, and should my remarks attract the attention of the legislative authorities, I am sure we should all rejoice. Gentlemen, at the last general meeting of the Chamber I invited your attention to the appointment of honorary members, and I am glad to say that the matter is now to take a practical form. As to the advisability and success of such a measure, I have not the slightest doubt, and at a time like the present we ought to strengthen ourselves and extent our influence to the utmost. I therefore trust the resolution will be passed unanimously: it is to the highest compliment we can pay to the gentlemen about to be named, all of whom take an interest in the Chamber. In addition to local usefulness, if we can make our voice heard elsewhere on any points connected with commerce, so much the better. In Mr. Rathbone—a name which always carries weight in the commercial world—we found an able advocate in putting forward our views regarding the postal contract, in the House of Commons, while I have it on the best authority that Sir Louis Mallet, notwithstanding his other important duties, takes a lively interest in the Chamber, and prizes in no small degree our annual report. Mr. Campbell for a number of years occupied a prominent place as a merchant in this city, of late he has shown his willingness to aid us in London on more than one occasion. It is only the other day that you had an illustration of the support Mr. Maclean can give us, by the manner in which he advocated the popular views on the Rajputana Railway question in this hall. And this subject I may add is but one of many, which the distinguished journalist has handled with undoubted ability. In appointing honorary members, we are only carrying out what was contemplated by the founders of the Chamber, for their views are clearly expressed in Rule XVI. In all cases the power of appointment will rest with you, and it will be for you to make such additions from time to time, as you may feel to be for the interest of the Chamber. I therefore appeal to you in the hope that you will give me your support to a measure, which I have every confidence in recommending in no common terms to your favourable notice, are only paying that tribute to recognized ability which it has commanded in all ages. The next matter before meeting is the report of the special committee on the tariff values of articles of import, with the addition of few suggestions. As the report is unanimously recommended to you, no time was lost on the part of the special committee in presenting you with their views. The special committee represent the various trades connected with the chief port of Western India, in addition to those trading with Europe. Gentlemen interested in the coast, the Persian Gulf, Zanzibar, Mauritius and China trades sat along with me. You will doubtless observe that there has been a marked falling off in rupee value on all articles of English import, notwithstanding the serious depreciation in silver which now ammounts to 20 per cent. If the business of recent years has brought anything prominently to our notice, it is that the appreciation of gold must be taken as an accepted fact. Both the available supplies and production are limited when compared with the increase in the demand for the metal, and it is just possible that we may see a further appreciation. Mr. Bourne, of the London Custom House, in a recent discussion before the Statistical Society, estimated that the fall in prices of commodities between 1873 and 1878 amounts to 32 per cent. Now if you will examine our figures, you will find the reduction in silver values reaches something like 12 per cent., and with 20 per cent. added for depreciation in the metal, you will observe that rates here have given way to an extent which corresponds with the drop at home. And it is to this shrinkage, to the finding of the margin on goods steadily falling in money value, that many of our late commercial disasters were due. No doubt foreign competition added its contribution, but we cannot expect to pass through life without severe competition. Much of the safety of the future will, in my opinion, hinge on the low level of prices which we seem to have reached, prior to revert to the tariff. Government intend that the revision of prices should be made annually. In the interest of all concerned, no fairer plan could be proposed. I had a long conversation with Mr. Pritchard, the Commissioner of Customs, on this subject. I advocated the plan we have adopted on this occasion—a revision by a committee representing the various trades of the port, who would prepare a report for the approval of the members of the Chamber in a general meeting and submit the same to Government. If a similar plan is followed in Calcutta and Madras, and reports made on the same by the various Commissioners of Customs, the Special Tariff Committee for India will find its task of adjustment a very light one. Let us now glance at a few of the heads in the list just placed before you. We recommend that piece-goods of all descriptions, if made of 30s. yarn and under, shall be made duty free. As the Government exchequer resting has passed a year ago, named the descriptions of the goods so to be dealt with, many disputes arose with regard to articles not named in the schedule, and still made of the lower counts of yarns. We believe that Government never intended this, for if so, such would be throwing protection all the way of the local mills, and it was with the view of sweeping away the same to some extent that the resolution was passed. As disputes took place regarding the duty to be charged on "doubled yarn," we have made a necessary addition under the head of twist. There is another important subject which I must bring to your notice—the duty on Turkey red yarn is at present charge on the "grey weight," and we recommend that the charge should be on the actual weight of the yarn, including dye, the proper adjustment in price having been given by us. I believe no end of disputes are rounded on dyed yarn, and the Commissioner of Customs is favourable to the view which I have expressed. Indeed I may say that he wishes to assist the Chamber as far as possible, and I am sure the good feeling will be reciprocated by you all. There is one small article in the tariff about which we have had complaints—that is the duty of 12 annas per cwt. on dried fish. As the article constitutes to no small extent, the food of the poor, we recommend that the duty should be a nominal one. It has been urged that a charge of some sort is necessary for the protection of the salt revenue. Under the head of silk you will find sundry alterations. They have been made after careful discussion with exports in the trade. We are now called on to the Stamp, stationery. Duty has hitherto been charged on blank "account books," and we propose that such should be imported free. The alterations in sugar and tea comform to present prices. Gentlemen, I have now to direct your attention towards general commercial policy for the Chamber, I hope you will support me. The views I take are certainly broad, and I submit that what I proposed is dictated in the interests of India. We should have a clear fiscal policy, and we should endeavour to have as brief a tariff as possible. I am supported by the very highest authorities in what I say. The policy inaugurated by Mr. Huskisson, and perfected by one of the most enlightened of English statesmen—the late Sir Robert Peel—is one which has been approved and accepted by the British nation. I therefore submit that all articles which bring in little revenue, and give a great amount of trouble in collection (for Custom House expenses will necessarily be lessened), should be swept out of the tariff. Sir Robert Peel in one year took the duty off several hundred petty articles. In our list we have a number of trifles which should be included in a general clearance. The revenue on shells and fish, for instance, is not more than pays the expenses of collection. The same remarks apply to drugs, although the first returns may appear considerable, the greater part of the same is taken up by drawbacks. I think we may safely take the duty of dried fish and pork, as the articles are imported by dubashes for the use of merchant vessels. Nearly the whole import is used for consumption afloat, but owing to difficulties about marks, drawbacks have not been obtained in all cases where a claim could be made. I could go on multiplying instances, but what I have said will suffice. I must draw your attention to the appropriation of any surplus. I maintain that in any remission of duties, all imports should be placed on an equal footing, and I will ask you to consider the export duty on rice hereafter. By reducing the duties on all imports, *pro tanto*, you act for the interests of the country, for metals are necessary for the wants of the population as piece-goods. Now with regard to rice. It should be one of the first efforts of statesmen in this country to stimulate its exports, for such cannot fail to increase the indebtedness of other countries—an undoubted means of supporting the exchanges. Besides, it is now accepted by all commercial nations of any standing, that dire necessity alone can justify a duty being charged on a leading export, especially on a food-grain. We all appreciate the bold stroke of Lord Northbrook by which he abolished the duty on seeds and wheat. We should equally welcome the action of the statesman who would deal with the article in question. No doubt the first apparent loss in revenue would be great; but by stimulating the export, you would be able to add to the land revenue and to overcome many of the present difficulties of exchange. It may be said that if we can forget the duty the consumption would not increase to any marked extent, and fifty lakhs of revenue would be lost. I submit that what you would lose directly, you would make up indirectly. We have not got a monopoly of the article. Shipments to Europe are also made from Siam and the Dutch East Indies, while the finest rice is grown in the Southern States of the great republic of America. We see how the exports of seeds and wheat increased after the abolition of the duty. I am hopeful that similar results might be obtained by dealing with the article in question. These are my views, gentlemen; they are embodied in resolutions about to be put to the meeting, and I hope you will pass the same. There is another matter which calls for attention. You must have been all struck by the falling off in the salt trade of this port since the duty was made payable here instead of at the port of discharge. I have called the attention of the Commissioner of Customs specially to the fact, and suggested that Government should be asked to revert to the old system, and thus save a trade to the port which at one time was a valuable one. I observe a leader in the London *Times* directing attention to the transit duties charged by the Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, and the effect they have on the trade with Manchester. This is the proper place to state that the Chamber have again and again urged on Government the necessity of sweeping away every obstruction to trade that may exist in the shape of a transit duty. I hope we may soon receive a reply to the elaborate letter which we prepared last year. The concluding part of the business of the day refers to the resolution about to be proposed by Mr. Bythell regarding the Cotton Frauds Act—a subject which has been again and again discussed in this room, and the arguments on both sides must be well known to you. I shall not go into details here. Although I am in favour of legislation on the subject in question, there are many points on which I agree with Mr. Bythell. I always considered the Cotton Frauds Act of 1863 preferable to that of 1878. The latter contains many clauses to which no merchant can willingly lend his consent. I deem it an injustice that cotton grown in Berar which is not subject to the Act should be charged with a fee of two annas per bale for its support. Those being my views, I do not intend to oppose the proposition. With these remarks I beg to propose the first resolution:—"That the following gentlemen be invited to become Honorary Members of the Chamber, viz.:—William Rathbone, Esq., M. P.; Sir Louis Mallet, C. B.; A. H. Campbell, Esq.; and J. M. Maclean, Esq."

Mr. J. A. Forbes seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

The Chairman proposed:—"That the Customs tariff valuation, and the suggestions thereon, proposed by the special committee be adopted by the Chamber."

Mr. J. Graham seconded the resolution, which was put and carried *nem. con.*

It was resolved, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. A. Forbes:—"That the Government of India be urged to exempt from Customs duty all cotton goods of every size and denomination if made of yarn of No. 30s and under."

The Chairman moved:—"That in the opinion of this Chamber any surplus revenue that may thereafter be available for the remission of Customs duties should be applied, in the first place to the removal from the import tariff of small articles which give little return to the revenue, and in the second place to the reduction of duties equally on all descriptions of imports, and of the export duty on rice."

Mr. J. A. Forbes seconded the motion.

Mr. Bythell objected to the latter part of the resolution. He said he thought he remembered that rice was not put on the list of articles exempted from export duty, because there were certain difficulties connected with the land revenue of Burmah attached to the question. He moved as an amendment:—

"That in the opinion of this Chamber all articles in the Import Tariff List which yield no, or very little, revenue in excess of the expense of collection should be exempted from duty forthwith."

Mr. Comber seconded the amendment.

Mr. W. Lang did not think the duty on rice stood in the category of the duty on wheat and seeds, which had to stand competition. He thought it would simplify the matter if the recommendation with regard to rice were omitted, and he should support Mr. Bythell's amendment.

The amendment was carried by a large majority.

The Chairman said there was no mention in the amendment of the import duties. He hoped the Chamber would allow him to submit a separate resolution on that point.

Mr. Solomon thought that as an amendment had been proposed and adopted, a reconsideration to the original resolution would be out of order, and he remarked that the present was not a time when the Government would be likely to take off the import duties.

Mr. Bythell moved the following resolution:—

"That the Committee of the Chamber be instructed to send a respectful memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy praying that Bombay Act 7 of 1878 (the amended Cotton Frauds Act) be repealed, and that, pending the repeal of the Act, the full-pressed bales of cotton coming from districts where no Cotton Frauds Act is in force through Bombay in transit for exportation may be forthwith exempted from the injustice of having to pay the fee of two annas per bale in support of the Cotton Frauds Department of the Bombay Presidency, the inspectors connected with which never see, and therefore render no service in return for the payment of the fees on such cotton.

That in support of the prayer the following among other important facts be mentioned:—

That the injustice of making cotton exporters pay the fee on every bale of cotton shipped to foreign ports, whether grown in the Bombay Presidency or not, while exempting the local spinning mills, which use a considerable portion of the cotton grown in the Presidency, from any payment in support of the Cotton Frauds Department.

That out of 741,000 bales of cotton exported from Bombay to foreign ports during the year 1878 about 400,000 bales came full-pressed ready for shipment from the Berars, the Central Provinces, the Nizam's dominions, and Bengal, where no Cotton Frauds Act is in force, but were nevertheless subjected to a tax of Rs. 50,000 in order that funds might be obtained to pay the Bombay cotton inspectors; and that a large proportion of the remaining 341,000 bales exported last year came from native territory.

That the fact of the cotton grown in the Berars being now somewhat carefully selected and better in quality generally than it was a few years ago renders it objectionably that no Government inspection is needed, and that the repeal of the Cotton Frauds Act in those districts will not lead to adulteration or caused any injury to the trade in cotton there.

That although the larger portion of the income of the Cotton Frauds Department during 1878 was derived from taxes on full-pressed cotton in transit through Bombay, which the inspectors could not have seen and did not inspect, the Department is maintained on such an extravagant scale that there was a deficit on the year's working of about half a lakh of rupees."

He said the trade in cotton had fallen off so during the last three years that there was scarcely any pressing of cotton done in Bombay, and the inspectors of the Cotton Frauds Department were drawing their pay without doing any work. The cotton which was pressed upcountry and passed through Bombay without being seen by the inspectors was taxed two annas to the other than the wages might be paid. The department last year cost a lakh and a half, and the revenue from the fee on cotton was only about a lakh. It was quite certain that this deficit which had existed again and again must be brought before the Government, because of course they could not go on spending Rs. 50,000 a year out of the general revenues of the country to make up the deficit in the Cotton Frauds Department. The objection was urged in support of the Act when it was passed, that the Manchester and Liverpool merchants were in favour of it, had been completely removed.

Mr. Jardine seconded the resolution and remarked that it had been over and over again shown that the Department was utterly useless, and an incumbrance to trade.

Mr. W. Lang quite approved of the resolution. He thought it was perfectly monstrous that the Department should be kept up any longer because the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, who introduced the Bill wished still to support it and that the useless cotton inspectors should receive their pay.

Mr. Comber considered it a monstrous injustice that the export trade should be taxed for the inspection of the whole of the cotton that left the port when in reality not half of it was seen by the inspectors. He had been all through the Berars himself, and could say that the cotton there was not seen at all, in fact he believed they did not profess to inspect it there.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chamber then rose.

## THE TOWN COUNCIL AND THE DRAINAGE WORKS AGAIN.

THE Bombay Town Council had yet another field day over the long-vexed drainage question at the weekly meeting held yesterday. All the members were present:—Dr. Thomas Blaney, Chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Messrs. Douglas, Kirkham, the Hon'ble Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Raghunath N. Khote, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Manucherjee N. Banajee, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, and Framjee C. Gangjee.

The Chairman read the following report of the works committee on the tender or offer of Messrs. Bulkley and Co:—

"At a meeting of the works sub-committee held this day (28th ult.) there were present:—Dr. Thomas Blaney, Chairman, Messrs. C. Douglas, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Raghunath N. Khote, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, the Commissioner, the Executive Engineer on Special Duty, and the Secretary. The meeting was held to consider and report on the letter from the Commissioner dated 25th inst., stating that he proposes to accept the tender of Messrs. Bulkley and Co. for the construction of the New Drainage Works.

"Proposed by Mr. Douglas, and seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, That the works committee do not consider they would be justified in recommending the Council to consent to the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner to accept the tender of Messrs. Bulkley and Co.

"Upon the resolution being carried, the Municipal Commissioner informed the committee that only one of two courses can now be followed—he must either be done departmentally or fresh tenders must be invited."

Mr. Nanabhoy, in reference to a remark made, said that the committee did not come to their decision on a merely technical ground.

Sir Frank Souter suggested that the grounds for the decision should be stated for the benefit of the members who were not on the committee.

The Chairman explained that, following the precedent which was acted upon in regard to the Tulsi pipe contracts, the Council at their last meeting thought that Messrs. Bulkley and Co.'s tender came too late, and it was therefore thrown out. The Council had itself been of that opinion although no formal vote was taken. If it had, the Chairman felt that the tender would have been rejected that day. At the deliberation of the works committee, he thought that there was a moral responsibility resting on a public body like the Council when it issued a notice inviting tenders within a certain time, and therefore the general opinion of the Council at the committee was that they should not entertain a tender which was received after the appointed time. That was the ground on which the committee proceeded; and there was not the slightest suspicion that the tenders have been tampered with or that any information had been improperly furnished to the tenders. The only objection was that the tender was not received in time, and that it was not therefore a tender within the public notice.

The Commissioner was understood to say that was the very point he disputed.

Mr. Kirkham.—Then the committee did not consider the tender on the merits?

The Chairman.—Not at all.

Mr. Mandlik said all the points were mentioned before the works committee; the Executive Engineer was consulted; and yet the committee resolved to reject the tender.

Mr. Nanabhoy said the Council would remember that Messrs. Glover and Co. had sent a notice to the effect that Messrs. Bulkley and Co.'s tender was received many hours after the time.

The Commissioner remarked that a great point was made by the Chairman at the works committee that on a former occasion, a tender received after the notified time was rejected. Mr. Grant said the Chairman was wrong on the point. Both the tenders on the occasion referred to were received at the same time. But Nicol and Co. wanted to revise their tender after it was sent in, and permission to do so was refused.

Mr. Kirkham apprehended the remark he was going to make might be considered rather too strong; but he must say it seemed to him that the works committee had been making time and time again, and had made no progress whatever. Instead of instructing or informing the Council as to the merits of the tender referred to them, the committee came to the Council to read a lesson on their moral responsibility. Mr. Kirkham felt himself completely sold; and if the report of the committee was very disappointing to him.

Mr. Mandlik remarked that the committee did not come to their decision on any moral or ethical grounds. They simply considered the tender as it was laid before them; and they felt that, apart from all other considerations, they could not—consistently with their duty as members of the Town Council—recommend it for acceptance.

Mr. Dosabhoy—Why did the committee take up the matter at all? Why did they not say so there and then?

Mr. Muncherjee said what he understood in making the reference was that the committee would go into the details and consider the tender on its merits.

Mr. Dosabhoy observed that the question referred to the committee was not whether the tender should be entertained or not; they were to go into the merits.

The Chairman remarked that Mr. Dosabhoy was a free agent and should have distinctly proposed to the Council that the tender be entertained. Had he done so, he should have satisfied himself beyond a doubt that the Council were not prepared to assent to its acceptance.

Some further discussion took place as to what in fact the works committee was expected to do on the reference made to them.

Mr. Kirkham—I only regret the loss of time.

The Chairman—The question is whether you do or do not accept the report of the committee.

Mr. Kirkham—Let us hear the legal opinion.

Mr. Mandlik remarked that he did not see any occasion had arisen for obtaining a legal opinion.

Sir Frank Souter observed that, after listening to all the discussion, he failed to see why the works committee rejected the tender unless it was on technical grounds.

The Chairman said he felt bound to notice that the Commissioner one day considered the tender of Messrs. Bulkley and Co. fit only to be put into his waste-paper basket; and that he now considered it to be the best, the most acceptable of them all. That was, the Chairman thought, a most monstrous way of making the whole thing topsy-turvey.

The Commissioner said he had done no such thing as the Chairman was pleased to credit him with.

Sir Frank Souter—Read the letter and clear away the cloud. (A laugh.)

The Chairman then read the following letters:—

From the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 3rd March 1879.

TO MESSRS. CRAWFORD and BOEVEY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to request that you will favour me with your opinion as to whether there can be any legal objection to my entering into a contract with Messrs. Bulkley and Co. for the construction of the Drainage Works in conformity with the closing para of Sec. 56 of the amended Municipal Act. I have explained to Mr. Crawford the circumstances under which Messrs. Bulkley and Co's tender was received, and that it was not considered along with the other tenders either by myself or by the Town Council when I applied to that body for their consent to the acceptance of Messrs. Glover and Co's tender. The Town Council have not now to consider any other tender, and as they have declined to accept Messrs Glover and Co's tender, that tender together with all the others, which were considered with it in pursuance of the notice given in the daily papers inviting public tenders, have been finally disposed of, and the only question for the Town Council to decide now is whether they will authorise me, under sec. 56 of the Act, to enter into a contract with Messrs. Bulkley and Co. without previously giving notice and inviting tenders. Messrs. Bulkley and Co. not having been brought into competition with other tenders, either now or formerly, it appears to me to be perfectly clear that none of the other tenderers can in any way be prejudiced by the adoption of the course now proposed; but I request you will be good enough to favour me with your opinion on this point also.

J. H. GRANT, Municipal Commissioner.

J. H. GRANT, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1966, dated the 3rd instant, and in reply to state that, in our opinion, there is no legal objection whatever to the Town Council authorizing you to enter into a contract with Messrs. Bulkley and Co. without again giving notice and inviting tenders.

We understand that the original tender of Messrs. Bulkley and Co. was received too late, and that in consequence it was not entertained or placed in competition with those of other tenderers; that Messrs. Glover and Co.'s tender was the only one that came under the notice of the acceptance of which you have asked the Town Council's consent; and that you do not feel that you can recommend, and therefore do not propose to ask the consent of the Town Council to the acceptance of the original tenders.

The last clause of section 56 of the Act would se

Lallun about this disputed land. The Municipal Secretary and the Collector came to see about it. A dispute took place at the time the Secretary came. It was settled by the Municipal Secretary in our favour and we received permission to build on the ground. We intended to build an Imaum Warra or Masjid over it. We commenced the building. The pistol, &c., before the court I saw both at the Hospital and at the Fonjdaree in the custody of the police.

Perroo, son of Kamund, 25 years, caste Summa.—I am a carriage driver. I know Lallun Khojs, deceased. I recognise the prisoner. I saw the prisoner first in Aga Khan's Garden six or seven months ago. I saw him also on the day Lallun was murdered, at about 9 o'clock A. M. I saw him standing concealed in a nulla near the carriage stand. When Lallun came up he shot him through the breast, and the shot came out the back. I saw him fire the shot. Lallun fell down and the prisoner ran away. I saw four other persons standing. They made a sign to the prisoner with their hands, and then the shot was fired. I should be able to recognise them. I afterwards pointed them out to the policeman. When Lallun was shot, I and one Mewo gave the alarm and ran after the prisoner and a policeman followed us. The prisoner fell down as he was running, and one Thawur seized him. The prisoner had a spear, and a pistol in his hand, and the powder, shot, and knife were found on his person. I and Mewo then went to Lallun's son and informed him what had occurred. When Lallun was shot we saw four men going away quickly. They were Khojas. Two were servants of one Luddo Bullanee, and two were brothers of Busrio, the name of one is Goolam Hossein and that of the other is Jocmo. Arub and Ibrahim are the names of Luddo Bullanee's servants. When I pointed these out to the police, they were arrested. The Foujdar released them afterwards. Edoo ghaywalla was present when Lallun was shot.

Mewo, son of Thoour, 40 years, caste Summa.—I am a cooly (labourer). I know Lallun Khoja. I know the prisoner. I was present when Lallun was murdered. The prisoner shot him with a pistol. Lallun was passing on the road and the prisoner was this side of the nulls near the carriage stand. Prisoner was two paces from the nulla. After firing a shot at Lallun, he jumped over the nulla on the road and ran away. I was four or five paces behind Lallun. I observed two Khojas following two or three paces behind me, and two others were leaning against the posts. [Mr. Leggett here rose and informed the court that the witness had used the word "dickie." Mr. Myaram strenuously opposed Mr. Leggett interrupting the proceedings, especially as he had no *locus standi* in the case. After some discussion the Magistrate again questioned the witness.] I said that they were leaning against some wood by a dickie four paces from the carriage stand. One of these two men made a sign with his hand and then the shot was fired. I had never seen them before that day, but I would be able to recognise them now. After the shot was fired I ran after the prisoner and caught him. But he raised his spear on me, and I let him go. One Thawur who was coming in front of us, struck the prisoner, and on the prisoner falling I and Thawur caught him. No one else ran after the prisoner along with me. The sepoy came after we had secured the prisoner. The pistol and spear were in the prisoner's hands.

Kadirdad, son of Rahimse.—I am a cooly (labourer.) I was present when Lallun was murdered. I was at the carriage stand at the time. I saw the prisoner there. He was either in the nullah or this side of it. He jumped on the road when Lallun came up and shot him in the breast. Before this when I drank water and came that way, I saw two Khojas in the street talking to each other. I saw two other Khojas leaning on the posts of the carriage stand. I saw one of these two make a sign with his hand. I did not know them before, I can't say if I would be able to recognise them. One wore a cap, and the other a "Loongee." Lallun on being shot fell down. The two Khojas ran away when prisoner shot Lallun. The prisoner too ran away.

Thawur, son of Samjee, Cutchee.—I am a Hindoo shop-keeper. I recognise the prisoner before the court. I saw him when he was caught. This was on Monday last when Lallun Khoja was murdered. It was between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. I was going along the road where there is a range of carpenters' shops, towards the godowns of Messrs. Noonan and Co. I saw the prisoner running away, pursued by several people one of whom was close at his heels. The man nearest the prisoner cried out—"catch the murderer." I ran and caught him; when he raised his spear on me, I fell down. The man again ran off, but I pursued him and again caught him. A police sepoy and other persons came afterwards and took charge of the prisoner. The prisoner had a pistol and a spear in his hand. A knife, powder and shot, and bullets were found on his person. I saw two or three other persons running away. I would be able to recognise them.

The examination of the witnesses for the prosecution over, the prisoner's confession, which was taken down by the Magistrate on the 24th instant, was read over to him, and he was asked whether he had any thing to add to what he had already confessed. He said he had nothing more to say.

A charge of murder was then framed against him, and he was informed that he would be tried by the Court of Session. The prisoner did not name any witness for his defence.

## THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

(*Madras Mail*, Feb. 28.)

To-night our canine pets and their owners may well tremble with apprehension; for to-morrow the annual "dog-killing season" will begin. There may be differences of opinion as to the necessity of reducing the number of pariahs who roam our streets during the hot weather; but there can, we should think, be but one opinion as to the obligation which rests on the authorities to preserve the lives of valuable dogs. It is an anomaly which has yet to be explained that, while we are paying the Municipality a tax for each dog that we possess, they in their turn are doing their utmost to deprive us of property which is a source of revenue to the town. We have been asked by owners of dogs to call public attention once more to the absurdity and wrongfulness of the present arrangements. On and after to-morrow, any dog which leaves its owner's house is almost certain to be destroyed, and that not by any merciful or bloodless death, but by the murderous club of the hireling, who is paid so much for every mangled corpse which he is able to exhibit as the fruit of his labour. Nothing that the ratepayer can do will preserve his dog from this revolting fate, and he is powerless to avenge the death of his favourite. If, at any hour of the day or night, his dog should leave his protection for a moment, the chances are that he will never return; and imagination is left to fill up the horrible details of his last sufferings. This ought not, in any civilized condition of society, to be tolerated; and it remains for the owners of dogs to take steps for their own protection. At present, the only way of preventing the slaughter of your pet is to tie him up; and this, in the hot weather, is to entail upon him intolerable suffering. It ought to be clearly understood by the Police authorities that they have no right, save the right which is founded on might, to injure any animal which is valued by its owner; and some understanding ought to be arrived at between the Police Commissioner and those for the preservation of whose property he is responsible, according to which it would be penal for his employés to destroy dogs bearing a certain distinguishing mark. In Bombay, Sir Frank Souter has indicated a particular kind of collar which secures the safety of its wearer; and in Calcutta a badge is issued at a certain fixed charge for a similar purpose. It is desirable, in the public interest, that some such regulation should be introduced here.

## A STRANGE BUT TRUE STORY.

The *Madras Times* publishes the following communication:—

I was one morning sitting in my verandah at a large station in India, when I perceived a diminutive man, almost as small as the renowned "Tom Thumb," come up the garden. On seeing me he began to dance in a most ludicrous way, keeping an accompaniment to his antics by strumming on a tin-pot with a piece of tin. I was busy reading, and the man and his noise annoyed me, so I ordered him in an angry way to be off, but he showed no inclination to obey. So I laid down my book, and looked at this strange specimen of humanity with some curiosity, for he was not at all a bad looking fellow and was dressed in European clothes. I offered him some tea and bread, and this he ate greedily as if very hungry. After having consumed enough to satisfy his appetite, he told me the following story, which I have not a shadow of a doubt was true, for he told it with the greatest simplicity, and could not have invented it out of his own imagination.

Two gentlemen, according to his acceptation of the word, induced him to go to England with them, promising him a large amount of money if he would feign to be a monkey. He accepted the proposal, and accordingly they stuck hair all over him, fastened a tail on him, and in every way made him look as far as it was in their power to do so, like the animal he was to personify in future. On their arrival in England they showed him off in a large cage at different towns as the "Speaking Monkey." They made him climb poles, crack nuts, and do a numuer of tricks. At the same time he had to answer all their questions, make puns and read the alphabet from a child's book; also various other things. One shilling was the charge to each spectator, and crowds came to see him. After paying for the night of him, to use his own words, "the gentry threw me coppers, often silver," which money the aforesaid gentlemen took into their possession, promising always they would send him back to India with a lakh of rupees. After two or three years he became tired and sick, and he would do more mokey tricks, and the gentlemen finding they could make no more money by keeping him, determined to get rid of him, and one morning he found himself tied up to a tree in what he called a jungle,—a forest, I presume. He went on to tell me that he thinks he must have been lying there some time, for when he awoke he was very cold and hungry, and must have "gone dead" for a long time. I expect he had been drugged, for he said he fell on again to sleep, and remembered nothing more till he found himself in a tavern with several soldiers, who told him they had found him tied up to a tree while passing through the forest, and at first thought him a devil, but, after inspecting him, discovered he was a species of monkey and had unbound him and between them had carried him on to the inn. After placing him near the fire and giving him a strong dose of hot brandy, he had revived and told them the events of his life. These soldiers were fortunately going out to India, and by some means procured their lit le *protege* a passage out, and he then told me how the ship cook made him assist him, how he made the curry-and-rice and several other dishes, which constituted him quite a favourite on board. Every incident from the moment he left India to the hour he arrived out again, he related in the most truthful way, which makes me think he was no impostor.

During my last visit to the station I made inquiries for my little friend, but heard he was dead. His life would have made quite an interesting tale, if he could have writ en it. His sufferings must have been great at times, for he said his showmen would keep him shut up in the cage for hours, and if he did not go through all his tricks properly, would refuse him food, and kept him so completely a prisoner that he could not get away. And knowing but little English he could not make himself understood. This story proves the truth of the proverb that "half the world does not know how the other half lives."

L. M.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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.


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THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE," formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

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WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

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DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.

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| Soup Ladles each | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Sauce " " | 3 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Gravy Spoons " | 5 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Fish Knives, pierced and engraved blade " | 12 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
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| Sugar Spoons " | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Salt " with gilt bowls " | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
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| Cheese Scoops, with ivory handle " | 8 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Caddy Spoons " | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 |
| Toddy Ladles " | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| Ice Tongs " | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Asparagus Tongs " | 13 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Salad " | 12 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Salad Spoons and Forks " | 14 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
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